

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01N 59/12, A61L 2/18	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/12316 (43) International Publication Date: 11 May 1995 (11.05.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB94/02395 (22) International Filing Date: 2 November 1994 (02.11.94) (30) Priority Data: 9322555.5 2 November 1993 (02.11.93) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DUNCAN GROUP PLC [GB/GB]; Stanley House, High Street, Ripley, Surrey GU23 6AY (GB). (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: KELEMEN, Mary, Viktoria [GB/GB]; 299 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5AW (GB). (74) Agent: BOULT WADE TENNANT; 27 Fumival Street, London EC4A 1PQ (GB).	(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ). Published <i>With international search report.</i>	
(54) Title: A STERILANT SOLUTION AND A METHOD OF STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS (57) Abstract A method of sterilising surgical instruments at ambient temperatures comprises firstly washing the instrument with water and with a detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument and thereafter washing the instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5. Also provided is a sterilant liquid which is a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and an iodide, preferably sodium iodate and potassium iodide, respectively, buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

**A STERILANT SOLUTION AND A METHOD
OF STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**

This invention relates to a sterilising system
5 and in particular to a method and solution for
sterilising surgical instruments at ambient
temperature.

Several methods are already known for sterilising
surgical instruments at ambient temperature. One such
10 is described in WO 92/11875 where there is described
and claimed a process for sterilising surgical
instruments at ambient temperature characterised in
that the process comprises the steps of firstly
decontaminating the surgical instrument in a closed
15 environment by washing it with water and with a
detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to
remove any blood, body fluid and/or body tissue
adhering to the instrument, and secondly washing the
instrument in said closed environment in a strongly
20 bactericidal liquid to sterilise the instrument. Also
described and claimed in WO 92/11875 is an apparatus
suitable for use in the process for sterilising
surgical instruments as described above which
apparatus comprises a base unit having connected
25 thereto a closed container for surgical instruments
within which the surgical instruments are to be
sterilised, said container having a fluid-tight lid,
holding means for holding such surgical instruments,
an inlet and an outlet for the detergent and
30 sterilising liquids, venting means, pump means for
pumping the detergent and sterilising liquids into and
out of the container, and sensor and control means for
controlling the order and amount of pumping.

The above mentioned process and apparatus provide
35 a very effective means of sterilising surgical
instruments, and in particular delicate surgical

- 2 -

instruments such as endoscopes, under ambient conditions so that the surgical instruments are not damaged by the high temperatures employed in conventional autoclaving sterilisation procedures.

5 As is explained in the above mentioned published patent specification, prior cold sterilising procedures have a number of disadvantages which the process and apparatus of the specification overcome.

10 The preferred strongly bactericidal liquid described for use in the second step of the above mentioned process is an iodine solution. Iodine solutions are in fact very effective sterilising media which can destroy all microbes.

15 There is the need for shorter sterilising cycles when using sterilising apparatus since the longer is the sterilising process the longer is the time during which the surgical instruments are unavailable for use, and an advantage of the method of the present invention is that it enables the sterilising procedure
20 to take less time.

According to the present invention there is provided a method of sterilising surgical instruments at ambient temperatures which method comprises firstly washing the instrument with water, then with a
25 detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument and thereafter washing the instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and an iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5.

30 The present invention also provides a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate at a concentration of 0.1 M to 1 M and an iodide at a concentration of 0.01 M to 1 M buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5 for use as a sterilising liquid.

35 It should be appreciated that in practice the sterilising solution of the present invention will

- 3 -

usually be used in a sterilising process after the contaminated surgical instruments have already been washed by water and a detergent liquid to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument. Such detergent is preferably a solution of a quaternary ammonium compound such as Cetrимide, preferably in an amount of 0.07 to 5% by weight, typically a 1% aqueous solution. Cetrимide is a mixture of surface-active quaternary ammonium compounds which are C_{12} , C_{14} and C_{16} alkyltrimethylammonium bromides. The pH of such solution is not critical. However, as mentioned above, the pH of the sterilising liquid itself is important and must be in the range from 3 to 5, preferably at about 4 or 4.5. The pH is stabilised in this range by a suitable buffer, preferably an acetate buffer but any other suitable buffers may be used, such as a citrate/phosphate buffer.

The iodate used in the sterilising solution is preferably sodium iodate and its amount will preferably be in the range from 0.05 M to 0.5 M.

The iodide used in the sterilising solution is preferably potassium iodide which will be used in the range from 0.1 M up to 1 M or 0.5 M. This dissolves any free iodine produced when iodate reacts with iodide at an acid pH.

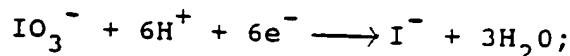
An example of a sterilising solution in accord with the present invention is a 0.3 M aqueous solution of potassium iodide containing 0.25 M sodium iodate and 0.1 M sodium acetate at a pH of 4.0. Another example of a sterilising solution in accord with the invention is a 0.3 M aqueous solution of potassium iodide containing 0.1 M sodium iodate and 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer at a pH of 4.5.

Some particular considerations need to be borne in mind when using the combination of sodium iodate

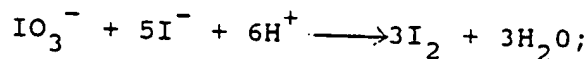
and potassium iodide in this invention.

Firstly, one of the primary aims is to produce a solution which has maximum oxidising potential and will also produce a high iodine concentration. The relevant reaction mechanisms are believed to be as follows:-

- 1) Iodate ions are reduced by reducing substances as follows:

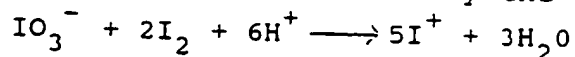


- 2) Iodate and iodide ions react together to yield free iodine:



and

- 3) Free iodine is oxidised by the iodate:



However, the solubility of sodium iodate is relatively limited and there is a practical upper limit of about 0.5 M for sodium iodate. Undissolved sodium iodate is to be avoided and therefore the concentration of sodium iodate and the temperature of storage of the sterilant solution need to be so chosen as to avoid problems arising from lack of solubility, e.g. clogging of filters and change in the concentration, and therefore the effectiveness of the sterilant solutions.

Also iodine crystal formation must be avoided since this also may lead to such problems as clogging of filters. For any particular sodium iodate concentration there is a minimum concentration of potassium iodide to prevent iodine crystal formation. This minimum can be readily determined by routine tests.

In a typical sterilising method using the sterilant of the present invention the void space of the steriliser tray containing the surgical instrument(s) is filled with sterile water and then

- 5 -

emptied to be replaced by sterile air. The void space is then filled with 1% Cetrimide. This is achieved by mixing 19.5% Cetrimide (200 ml) with 3700 ml sterile water, and then emptying to be replaced by sterile

5 air. The void space is then refilled with 1% Cetrimide and left to stand for 10 minutes before being drained and refilling with sterile air. Three successive washes with sterile water are then performed and each time the void space is allowed to
10 fill with sterile air. The tray is then filled for example with 0.25 M sodium iodate in 0.1 M sodium acetate pH 4.0 also containing 0.3 M potassium iodide. This solution is retained for ten minutes before being drained to be replaced by sterile air.
15 The tray is then filled with sterile water and finally emptied to be replaced with sterile air.

20

25

30

35

- 6 -

CLAIMS:

1. A method of sterilising surgical instruments
5 at ambient temperatures which method comprises firstly
washing the instrument with water, then with a
detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to
remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering
to the instrument and thereafter washing the
10 instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate
and iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the
iodate is sodium iodate.
15
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2
wherein the concentration of iodate is from 0.01 M to
1M.
- 20 4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the
concentration of iodate is from 0.05 M to 0.5 M.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the iodide is potassium
25 iodide.
6. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the iodide is present in an
amount of 0.01 M to 1 M.
30
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the
concentration of iodide is from 0.03 M, preferably
from 0.1 M up to 0.5 M, preferably up to 0.3 M.
- 35 8. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the detergent is a

- 7 -

bactericidal quaternary ammonium compound.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the quaternary ammonium compound is Cetrimide.

5

10. A method as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9 wherein the quaternary ammonium compound is present in an amount of from 0.07% to 5%.

10 11. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the aqueous solution of iodate and iodide is buffered using an acetate buffer.

15 12. A sterile aqueous solution of an iodate at a concentration of from 0.01 M preferably from 0.05 M, to 1M and an iodide at a concentration of from 0.01 M to 1 M or 0.5 M, preferably to 0.3 M, buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5, for use as a sterilising liquid.

20

25

30

35

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A01N59/12 A61L2/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A01N A61L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,92 11875 (DUNCAN GROUP) 23 July 1992 see page 3, line 2 - line 35 see page 9, line 5 - line 27 see claims 1-6 ---	1-12
Y	US,A,2 918 400 (A.C.LOONAM) 22 December 1959 see column 1, line 23 - line 42 ---	1-12
Y	S.S.BLOCK 'Disinfection, Sterilization and Preservation' 1991, LEA & FEBIGER, PHILADELPHIA, US Fourth Edition chapter 8: W.GOTTARDI 'IODINE AND IODINE COMPOUNDS', pages 152-166 see page 153, column 1, equation (7) see page 153, column 2, lines 10-11 --- -/--	1-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 February 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

08.02.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lamers, W

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No
PCT/GB 94/02395

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 96, no. 14, 5 April 1982, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 110083, W.GOTTARDI 'Formation of iodate as a reason for the decrease of efficiency of iodine-containing disinfectants' see abstract	1-12
A	& ZENTRALBL. BAKTERIOL., MIKROBIOL. HYG., ABT.1, ORIG. B, vol.172, no.6, 1981 pages 498 - 507 --- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 110, no. 24, 12 June 1989, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 219077, see abstract & JP,A,63 068 508 (SHOWA) 28 March 1988 ---	1-12
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 66, no. 15, 10 April 1967, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 64613x, J.BARTOS ET AL. 'The disinfectant effectiveness of a concentrate containing potassium hydrogen iodate, potassium iodide, and hydrochloric acid on Mycobacterium phlei' page 6055 ;column 1 ; see abstract & VET. MED, vol.39, no.12, 1966 pages 703 - 709 -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

Intern. Application No

PCT/GB 94/02395

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Parent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9211875	23-07-92	GB-A- 2251382 AU-A- 1158492 EP-A- 0566598 JP-T- 6509482	08-07-92 17-08-92 27-10-93 27-10-94
US-A-2918400	22-12-59	NONE	
JP-A-63068508	28-03-88	NONE	